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(54) **A TWO WAY PERSONAL MESSAGE SYSTEM WITH EXTENDED COVERAGE.**

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Description

Background of the invention

This invention relates generally to radio paging systems and more particularly to a two-way radio personal data message system in which a miniature transceiver is carried by an individual for presentation of messages to that individual and for transmission of messages to a central site for relay to another individual or to a data base. Several central sites may coordinate their operation such that messages may be relayed between sites and follow a particular pager from one central site to another. Interconnection between the central sites and data communications networks enable the exchange of messages between the remote pager units and external data message generators and data bases.

In a desire to satisfy the need of individuals who must be away from their base of operations to communicate with their base, several types of radio communications systems have been developed. A traditional form of radio communication utilizes a base station transceiver located at a site of favorable radio propagation and a number of transceivers mounted in vehicles for communications in a manner such as the familiar two-way radio police communications. Another form of radio communications is a mobile telephone service, which allows interconnection with the extensive public switched telephone network (PSTN) and affords the availability of the mobile telephone user to everyone who has a telephone. Mobile telephone and two-way radio equipment, however, is generally large, heavy, and unlikely to be carried with the user at all times. Because of this, the advantages of mobile telephone and two-way radio are diminished.

Portable cellular radiotelephones offer excellent two-way communications services which exceed the needs of pager users at a higher cost commensurate with the services. Real time voice (or data) is not always desirable to an individual who wishes only to have a message taken without having a current activity disturbed.

Pagers have been and continue to be, in their simplest form, miniature receivers which are well known by the general public and those skilled in the art. These devices are generally tuned to a particular radio frequency which is shared with many other pager users and which is typically modulated with tones or data bits. A particular sequence of tones or data bits is used as an address or identification for one particular pager or a group of pagers of the many monitoring the radio frequency. Reception of the particular sequence activates an acoustic, visible, or tactile alert thereby indicating that a call has been made to that pager (generally from a telephone connected to the PSTN). Depending upon the equipment and

system complexity, the pager may receive a voice or data message following the alert or the alert alone may simply indicate to the user that a call was made and a prearranged action, such as to telephone a specific telephone number, should be taken. More recent developments have allowed data messages to be stored in a memory within the pager and recalled at the user's convenience.

Pagers have also evolved into devices which can transmit in addition to receiving. One such pager, disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,976,995, is an alphanumeric pager having the capability of encoding and transmitting a data message from one pager to another. Complex telephone answering devices have demonstrated the ability to answer a telephone call, alert a user via a pager, collect a message from the telephone caller, and relay it to the pager. Advanced forms of telephone-answering device pagers offer the user the ability to transmit an acknowledge from the pager to the answering device thereby causing the device to take a particular action such as to return a tone to the telephone caller indicating reception of the call. This predetermined response, however, offers a limited repertoire of responses over a limited geographic distance.

A one-directional nationwide paging system has been disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,178,476 by Frost in which a message originated at a pager's home area may be stored and automatically forwarded to another area where the pager is located. The pager user may suspend service in his home area by way of a landline telephone call and may reinitiate service in another (roaming) area by way of a second landline telephone call. Once the message is transmitted, the message is removed from storage. Thus, it is possible for messages to be lost without a positive acknowledgement of their reception by the pager.

Most pager users, however, wish to move about freely and have their pager respond to messages and generate messages without regard for radio coverage areas or distance from the base station. Telephone answering devices provide coverage ranging to a hundred meters or so while a commercial shared paging service with an optimum transmitting site may provide coverage as much as 100 kilometres from the site. More extensive networks of simulcast transmission provide shared service users an even greater area of coverage than a single transmission site can provide. The advent of satellite communications makes possible a nationwide linking of shared service systems into a national paging network. It has also been proposed to angle modulate high power AM broadcast stations with paging information and conceivably signal pagers 1000 kilometres from the station.

Data communication systems, networked with each other and covering large areas and many terminals, are well known and extensively described in the

literature. One highly prevalent system couples messages generated at one terminal through a local mode, or local data controller for a number of terminals, which routes the message to another local mode for distribution to a second terminal using an address embedded in the message for routing instructions. A more sophisticated system utilizes one or more central message processors to control the routing of the message and may be reprogrammed to allow the terminals to be moved about the system. The problems faced when the terminals are highly mobile and connect to the local mode or central site via a radio channel compound the complexity of the location algorithm and require data transmission techniques different than those used in traditional data networks.

Electronic mail services provide message services for terminal users who may log on to a timesharing system and request messages which have been stored at the timesharing computer site from any place which has a telephone or other means of connecting to the timesharing system. The disadvantage of this technique is that there is no indication to the user that a message is being held. The delivery of the message must wait until the user logs on at some location and receives a message-held indication from some central site.

In Electronics, August 25, 1983 pages 142 - 145; J. Krebs "Portable Computer and Host Talk Over Radio Frequency Link", a single system of portable multi-functional computers is described in which portable computers are linked to remote mainframe computers via a network computer. A path is set up between the network processor and the portable computer and while the path is established, three attempts are made to transmit a message. The document does not address how to deliver the message to the user after three unsuccessful attempts, nor how to handle message forwarding between systems.

An automatic version of conventional mobile radiotelephone service extension from one radiotelephone service area to another is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,233,473 by Frost. Upon losing the radio signal from one service area, the mobile automatically hunts for a block of active channels in another service area, sends an identification, and ceases transmission. The radiotelephone system of the Frost patent stores the service area location of the mobile in every service area.

A dynamic communications system roaming user location technique has been described for mobile telephone systems and in particular for cellular radiotelephone systems which may provide country-wide radiotelephone service. In these systems, the radiotelephone user may preregister in a radiotelephone area other than the "home" area (normal service and billing area) for service to be provided in the other or "roam" area. When the user arrives in the roam area, the radiotelephone is qualified to make radiotele-

phone calls and has calls which are received in this home area forwarded to the roam area for transmission to the user. If sufficient data links are available, the roaming qualification may be automatically performed when the roaming radiotelephone appears in the roaming area and the user initiates a first telephone call. The roaming radiotelephone identification is entered into a list of roamers in the home area so that incoming calls to the radiotelephone are forwarded to the roaming area. If, however, the roaming radiotelephone is out of range or turned off or if the user is not close to the radiotelephone, the user cannot receive a call and generally has no notion that a call was attempted.

EP-A-37069 describes a real-time voice cellular radio system and describes the establishment of home and foreign data registers to record the activity of home subscribers and roaming subscribers for the purposes of call delivery.

Thus it has been shown that it is possible to create a nationwide service for sending messages to individuals. Ideally such a service should make every effort to convey the message to the user and provide the user every possibility of generating and transmitting a message. Pagers, because of their physical dimensions, tend to remain with their users more often than other communications devices and can be used for generating and transmitting messages in the more advanced devices. It has not been feasible, until the present invention, to coordinate the radio pager and the supporting system into a nationwide network which can ensure a conveyance of a message to the radio pager and accept messages and acknowledgements from a radio pager wherever in the system the pager might be located.

Summary of the invention

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a paging system capable of relaying messages over a wide area.

It is a further object of the present invention to enable the delivery of a message to a particular pager unit wherever in the system it may be located.

It is a further object of the present invention to enable a two-way pager to generate messages and convey these messages to their predetermined destination.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a system capable of accepting an acknowledgement and a verification transmitted by a message-receiving two-way pager unit.

Accordingly, there is provided a communication system for carrying messages via a radio channel between one central site of a plurality of central sites, at least one central site having at least two essentially distinct radio coverage areas, and a plurality of two-way remote units, each remote unit having a unique

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address and an association with one of the central sites; a first central site having means for accepting messages, each of said messages having an address identifying at least one remote unit; means for maintaining a file of remote unit addresses, their central site associations, and location information for those remote units associated with said first central site but located in a second central site; means for storing an accepted message and address for later communication to an addressed selected remote unit if said selected remote unit is associated with said first site; and means for routing any of said accepted messages and addresses from said first central site to said second central site when an addressed remote unit is determined to be in said second central site location; the communication system being characterised by:

means for selecting the radio coverage area of said first central site which a priori is most likely to contain said addressed remote unit and for transmitting said stored message to said addressed remote unit;

means for receiving and storing said transmitted message at said addressed remote unit and for transmitting a message received acknowledgement signal in response thereto; and;

means for deleting said stored message and address at said first central site upon receipt of said acknowledgement signal.

Brief description of the drawings

Figure 1 depicts a single paging system which has been constructed in accordance with the present invention with four of a possible plurality of remote units shown.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the preferred embodiment of a central site of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a diagram of the radio coverage area that is divided into a number of zones.

Figure 4 is a diagram of the format of the transmitted message.

Figure 5 is a block diagram of the Network Control Processor of Figure 2.

Figure 6 shows a block diagram of three central sites linked for site to site communication.

Figure 7 is a diagram of the paging executive of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a diagram of the local and roamer files of the paging executive of the preferred embodiment.

Figure 9 is a perspective diagram of the preferred pager embodiment of Figure 1.

Figure 10 is a block diagram of the pager.

Figure 11 is a flowchart of the pager transmission process.

Figure 12 is a flowchart of the pager message reception process.

Figure 13 is a flowchart of the central site roaming pager algorithm.

Detailed description of the preferred embodiment

A single site paging system, which has been constructed in accordance with the present invention and which typically is connected to a system of other paging sites, can be depicted generally as shown in Figure 1 wherein a central site 100 may be accessed by the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 101, another value added network (VAN) interface 102 (such as that offered by Telenet or other carriers), another message encoding pager or dedicated line 103. The central site 100 may be dialed like any other telephone number in the PSTN and an interconnect external terminal 104 may be used to create a data message designated by a unique identification address for each one of the many pagers 106 in the radio coverage area of the paging site. The external terminal 104, which may encode a data message may be similar to the terminals described in U.S. Patent 3,906,445 to Beckmann et al., issued September 16, 1975 (Alphanumeric Terminal for a Communications System) and in U.S. Patent 4,354,252 to Lamb, et al., issued October 12, 1982 (Programmable Digital Data Terminal for Mobile Radio Transceivers), both assigned to the assignee of the present invention. A dedicated line 103 may likewise be used to connect an external terminal 108 to the central site 100.

A value added network (VAN) 102 (such as that offered by Tymnet Inc.) may switchably connect the central site 100 to one or more public service data bases 110 (such as The Source) or to data backbone networks 112 such as Digital Equipment Corporation's DECnet or IBM's SNA. A pager may become a remote terminal for these types of services, sending and receiving data messages and information such as stock quotations or news services information.

It should be realized that although the pager as defined in the preferred embodiment is a self-contained data terminal capable of sending and receiving data messages, it need not be so intelligent as described and may be merely a remote radio modem unit to be connected to a computer or other data terminal to provide the radio system interface. Nevertheless, in the description provided herein the term pager refers to a human transportable two-way radio device which interfaces with a communications network for the reception and transmission of data messages and may or may not have integral capability of message generation and presentation. Messages may also originate with one pager for transmission to another pager. After composition, the message is transmitted to the central site 100, stored, and retransmitted to a designated pager.

A block diagram of the paging site of Figure 1 is shown in Figure 2 in which several base station radio transceivers, such as those depicted at 200, 201, 202 which are manufactured by Motorola Inc. as model number C55WNB0107A, may be connected to and

controlled by a network control processor (NCP) 204 which will be described subsequently. Additional base transceivers 206, 207, 208 of a similar variety may be connected to NCP 210 which may be located at a convenient location separate from NCP 204. These transceivers are generally arranged such that continuous radio coverage may be obtained over a relatively large and essentially contiguous geographic area due to the separate location of each base transceiver. This extended coverage area may be considered to be part of one paging central site. The paging service may be employed as part of a larger system using compatible signalling.

The NCPs 204, 210 are connected with a micro-computer based paging executive (PEX) 212 (to be described later) via a high speed data link which enables the entities to exchange hand-shakes and messages in a brief amount of time. The PEX 212 interfaces with other paging sites and external networks via a common data packet switch 214 using an X.25 protocol, for example, which can be integral to or external to the PEX 212.

The RF communications channel between the base transceiver and a pager is preferably comprised of first and second carrier signals which may be modulated with the message signals. The transmitters of the base transceivers 200, 201, 202 may each operate on unique first carrier signals in discrete radio coverage zones while the receivers of the transceivers may each operate on unique second but associated carrier signals in associated zones. The transmitters and receivers of the base transceivers 206, 207, 208 also utilize the unique but associated carrier signals which comprise a set of duplex radio channels enabling simultaneous transmission and reception of messages. Although the carrier signals of base transceivers 200, 201 and 202 in their respective zones may be the same as the carrier signals of transceivers 206, 207, and 208 in their respective zones in order to conserve radio spectrum, it is not intended that transmissions from the base transceivers contain identical message modulations such as might be expected in simulcast transmission systems.

Since the messages are not transmitted simultaneously on each radio channel, it is necessary for each NCP to have a reasonably accurate determination of the location of each pager in the radio coverage area of its associated base transceivers. This location determination enables the NCP to select the base transceiver transmitter best covering the zone in which the pager is located.

Referring to Figure 3, there is illustrated a geographical area of a data communications system that is divided into seven zones, Z1-Z7, and that includes the three base transceivers 200, 201 and 202 associated with NCP 204.

Transmitter T1 of base transceiver 200 has a coverage area within circle 300, transmitter T2 of base

transceiver 201 within circle 301, and transmitter T3 of base transceiver 202 within circle 302. Each time a pager unit transmits, signal strength readings are taken by receivers R1, R2 and R3. These readings can be expressed by the following signal strength indicator (SSI) matrix:

$$[SSI] = [SSI1 \ SSI2 \ SSI3].$$

The signal strength readings taken by receivers R1, R2 and R3 are used to compute an adjusted signal strength for each zone Z1-Z7 by adjusting the measured signal strength for each receiver R1, R2 and R3 by corresponding predetermined factors associated with the particular zone and then combining the adjusted signal strengths. The predetermined factors used to compute the adjusted signal strength depend on a number of factors such as terrain, the height and gain of the antennas, and the sensitivity of the receivers. These predetermined factors associated with each zone are most often empirically determined and depend upon the characteristics of the equipment and terrain in each data communications system. The predetermined factors can be arranged in a zone selection matrix, such as, for example the matrix ZSEL:

$$[ZSEL] = \begin{bmatrix} 15.5 & 0 & 0 & 10.7 & 10.4 & 0 & 7.7 \\ 0 & 15.3 & 0 & 0 & 9.8 & 10.2 & 7.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 15.7 & 10 & 0 & 11 & 7.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

An adjusted signal strength matrix for each of the zones Z1-Z7 may then be computed according to the following matrix formula to obtain the adjusted signal strength matrix ZADJ:

$$[ZADJ] = [SSI] \times [ZSEL]$$

Then, using the ZADJ matrix, NCP 204 can select the zone which has the largest adjusted signal strength for a particular transmission from a pager. The selected zone can be stored together with other data in a location of the short term memory of NCP 204 associated with that portable pager radio.

Thus, the microprocessor based NCP 204 maintains a continuously updated routing list of most-likely locations where each pager in the paging site may be found. This continuously updated memory is maintained in the preferred embodiment for a short period of time which may be on the order of 30 minutes. A long term location memory storage is maintained at the PEX for the entire paging site and designations for a selected NCP and for a particular base transceiver are included in the memory of the PEX.

Whenever a message is to be transmitted to a particular pager, the PEX 212 (see Figure 2) selects the NCP 204 or 210 and base transceiver to route the message. The selected NCP, in this case, 204 causes the transmission of the message signal on the carrier signal of the transmitter that covers the zone which had the largest adjusted signal strength for the last

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transmission from the particular pager.

If the pager does not acknowledge the transmission of the message signal from the NCP 204, NCP 204 may attempt one or more retransmissions of the message signal by means of that selected transmitter. If the retransmissions likewise are not acknowledged by the pager, NCP 204 may then transmit the message signal via the transmitter covering the zone which had the second largest adjusted signal strength for the last transmission from that pager. Again, if the pager does not acknowledge the transmission from NCP 204, NCP 204 may resend the message signal one or more times by means of that selected transmitter.

If an acknowledge is not received in the zone with the second largest signal strength, the zone with the third largest adjusted signal strength from the last transmission is caused to receive a message transmission. This message searching continues until all the base transceiver zones associated with NCP 204 are tried. At this time a no-acknowledge signal is returned to PEX 212 which initiates a polling sequence in which the selected pager is polled in every zone in the paging central site starting with the pager's "home" zone and continuing with the zone of every NCP associated with PEX 212. If no acknowledge is received, the message is stored as will be described later.

Message protocols are transformed in each NCP from that received by the NCP from its PEX to a protocol compatible with a fading radio channel. The data transmission protocol used in the preferred embodiment is a 4800 bits per second (bps) direct frequency shift keying (FSK) modulation of the transmitter. This speed and type of modulation allows standard 25 KHz channel spacings to be employed without interference.

The message protocol of the embodiment of the present invention uses a random delay contention system on the inbound radio channel from the pagers and a continuous data stream on the outbound radio channel to communicate messages to the pager. The data message blocking is shown in Figure 4 and is of incrementally variable length depending upon the length of the message. A bit sync, 400, of 20 bits of alternating 1's and 0's may precede all transmissions of a 40 bit message sync, 402 plus message information, acknowledgements, or system controls. The remainder of the data message is divided into a number of channel data blocks (one of which is shown as channel data block 1, 404). The channel data blocks are divided into a basic information unit, 406, which is a 48 bit sequence of user data, a pager address, or general system control; a parity sequence, 408, which is formed from the basic information unit, 406, by rate of $1/2 K=7$ convolutional encoding; and a channel status sequence, 410, which is used to indicate the status of the inbound radio channel. A suffi-

cient number of channel data blocks are included in the transmission to convey the message.

To properly perform control functions, error detection is required to prevent any uncorrected bit errors from inadvertently causing an undesired function. This error protection is provided by dividing the 48-bit basic information unit 406 into two fields: a 32-bit command field and a 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC) field. The cyclic redundancy check field is computed from the command field prior to transmission and later checked upon reception.

The error detection code defined here is commonly used in the data communications industry, and is known as CRC-CCITT. The 32 bit command field to be checked is divided by the generating polynomial:

$$G(x) = X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$$

Integer quotient digits are ignored, and the CRC field is filled with the complement of the resulting remainder value. The remainder is complemented (1's complement) to provide protection against bit sync loss. Upon message reception, the same process is followed. The result is compared with the received CRC and if they exactly match, the message is acceptable.

A block diagram of the NCP 204, 210 is shown in Figure 5. Each NCP includes a microcomputer 502 having a memory with stored program therein for communicating with the PEX 212, and the pager units. Microcomputer 502 can be any suitable commercially available microcomputer such as, for example, Motorola types MC6800, MC6801, MC6805 or MC68000 microprocessor.

Microcomputer 502 is coupled to a conventional RS232 interface 504 which may be coupled by a high speed modem (not shown) to a dedicated telephone line from PEX 212 in Figure 2. Message signals received by microcomputer 502 from the PEX 212 may be assembled into variable length messages and coupled to filter 506 and thereafter applied to its corresponding transmitter.

Messages received from the pager are coupled to filter 508 and thereafter to limiter 510 which converts the analog signals into a non-return-to-zero binary signal. The output of limiter 510 is applied to an input port of microcomputer 502 which decodes the information and data therein.

Microcomputer 502 also takes signal strength readings while it is receiving message signals. The Signal Strength Indicator (SSI) signal from its corresponding receiver is coupled to conventional A/D converter 512, which may continuously convert the analog SSI signal to a digitized SSI signal having eight bits. The digitized SSI signal from A/D converter 512 is applied to an input port of microcomputer 502. Several A/D conversions are performed while a message signal is being received. The digitized SSI signals for the several conversions are averaged by microcomputer 502. Several A/D conversions are performed

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while a message signal is being received. The digitized SSI signals for the several conversions are averaged by microcomputer 502. The average SSI signal is appended to the received message signal which is sent by microcomputer 502 via RS232 interface 504 to PEX 212. The information and data in a received message signal may be coded in any suitable conventional format for transmission to the PEX 212. The SSI digitized signals and receivers detecting the signals are also stored in NCP RAM storage 514 for immediate recall. This RAM 514 may be of any commercially available solid state random access memory devices.

A similar radio communications controller is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,481,670 to Freeburg, issued on November 6, 1984.

It is expected that the paging site described above will be connected to other similar paging central sites geographically removed from the described central site. As depicted in Figure 6 the paging site 100 may communicate with other paging sites 600, 602 via the data packet switch 214 and communication links 606 and 608. Link 606 may be a dedicated terrestrial link between paging site 100 and paging site 600 which can be accessed by data packet switch 214 in a conventional manner, when so instructed by the PEX 212. Link 608 may be any data communications channel (or if economically justifiable, a value added network interconnection) which is relayed to central site 602 and which again may be accessed in a conventional fashion by the data packet switch 214.

Paging sites may be so arranged that the radio coverage area partially overlaps the coverage area of another paging site such that a very large contiguous area can be covered. It is also possible that paging sites may be arranged non contiguously, that is, arranged for one site to cover one city and a second site to cover another city at the opposite end of the nation. Both arrangements are depicted in Figure 6. It will be understood, then, that a pager user may normally be located in the coverage area of paging site 100 and be registered there (a "home" site), and walk or otherwise travel to the coverage area of central site 600, a "Roam" site. A pager user may also travel to a paging site located across the country and be in the radio coverage of the "roam" central site 602.

The PEX 212 in the preferred embodiment is controlled by a central processing unit (CPU) 700 shown in Figure 7 which is primarily a high end microprocessor like an MC68000 manufactured by Motorola, Inc. or similar type. Also contained within the CPU 700 is a limited amount of on-board memory and two serial I/O ports. Primary memory in excess of 1M byte is provided by dynamic random access memory (RAM) 702 and is backed-up by a disk storage 704 which in the preferred embodiment may be a Winchester disk drive system. The disk storage enters the processor bus via a universal disk controller (UDC) 706 such as that available from Motorola Inc. as an NLN 1684A.

Interface with other elements of the paging central site is accomplished via communication interface boards (CIB) 708, 710, 712, and 714. A CIB is a general purpose interface board, for example on NLN 1685A marketed by Motorola Inc., which performs the interface between processor bus 715 and RS-232 compatible external devices in a conventional fashion. Connection between an NCP and the PEX 212 is achieved via a CIB which in this example is CIB 708. Additional CIB's may be added to accommodate additional NCP's. Direct access to the PEX 212 may be realized via a CIB (710) and direct access modems (not shown). Interface between the processor bus 715 and the data packet switch 214 is also achieved with a CIB (712). In some instances a value added network may be interfaced directly to the CIB without the use of a data packet switch.

Dial-up telephone lines are connected to the PEX 212 via an CPU 716 and a CIB 714. Telephone lines are terminated in the PSTN Network Interface 718 which provides a physical connection to the PEX. The data messages are multiplexed by conventional time division multiplexer (TDM) 720 and passed to the CIB 714 from the dual telephone input (DTI) module 722 which provides loop closure and line balance and enables the PEX to interface with telephone protocols such as end-to-end signalling, selector level, DTMF, and dial pulse. The supervisory tone (STN) module 724 generates telephone calling tones such as ring back, busy, invalid subscriber number, and go-ahead (valid subscriber number). I/O CPU processor 716 is also used by the PEX to dial out from the PEX to the telephone network where required to do so by an instruction from a calling pager. A controller similar to a PEX is marketed by Motorola Inc. as a Metro-Page 200 Automatic Radio Paging Exchange. The TDM 720, DTI 722, and STN 724 are commercially available from Motorola Inc. as part numbers NLN 1686A, NLN 1688A, and NLN 1672A respectively.

Messages directed to a pager are stored on disk storage 704 with the pager's unique address so that messages may be recalled and transmitted to the pager when a request to do so is received by the PEX 212. Messages which have been recalled and all messages which are awaiting transmission are placed in a transmission queue in RAM 702 before being transmitted. The messages stored in disk storage 704 are held for a predetermined period of time, for example 24 hours, and then deleted from storage. Message statistics, such as time of message receipt in the PEX, time of message acknowledgement by the pager, number of characters in the message, and the pager location when the message was acknowledged, are retained for user billing and audit trail purposes.

There is, of course, the possibility of the automatic acknowledgement not being received for a number of reasons, for example the pager being out of range of central site or missing the message address be-

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cause of a radio channel fade. A pager may retrieve these messages by inquiring into whether any "missed" messages exist for it. This inquiry may be made at any central site, for the PEX will route the inquiry back to the local PEX which, as described, saves missed messages for its home pagers. The saved messages are sent out one at a time, the second not until the first is signed for.

Pager location is a key element in the operation of a personal message service. It is important that a message be delivered to a pager user wherever that user may travel. In order to accomplish this pager location file is maintained at each PEX in the system. Included in each PEX location file is a list of pager addresses for those pagers which are registered in and are billed from that PEX (a "home" central site). Also included in the file are the locations of those home pagers which have travelled ("roamed") to another ("roam") central site area, and the addresses of those pagers which have roamed to this site from another central site area.

The location file consists of three lists: a local file, a local roamer list, and a foreign roamer list. The information included in the local (or home pager) file consists of the pager address, the long term priority sequency of base transmitters to be used in the home paging site, a pointer to the memory location where messages for this pager may be found and placed in queue for transmission, and a pointer to the roamer file if the home pager has roamed. As shown in Figure 8, the roamer file essentially consists of two lists, a local roamer list 800 and a foreign roamer list 802. Since the local file 804 contains the permanent record of each pager within the coverage of the home paging site and is scanned whenever a message is directed to a pager, a pointer field 806 is included with the pager record 808 whenever a home pager roams to another central site. This pointer directs the PEX to the local roamer list 800 and to the specific local roamer record 810 associated with the roamer pager. The roamer record 810 contains a pointer back to the local file, the address of the PEX to which the pager has roamed, the date and time the pager appeared in the foreign paging site, and the date and time the pager is expected to return to the local central site.

The foreign roamer list 802 contains a message location pointer and the address of those pagers which have roamed into the local paging site and which have been active, that is, initiated or received messages, within a preceding period of time such as the past 24 hours. This file is used primarily to allow the PEX to deliver quick response to a message directed to a roaming foreign pager by allowing the PEX to search the foreign roamer list 802 and find an address of a foreign active pager rather than causing the PEX to send an inquiry back to the foreign pager's home site and receiving a location message. This reduces the amount of traffic between paging central

sites.

The foreign roamer list 802 is arranged in a binary tree structure, which causes each foreign roamer record like record 812, to be linked to essentially an equal number of foreign roamer records with pointer values less than the pointer value of foreign roamer record 812 as foreign roamer records with pointer values greater than record 812. Restructuring of these dynamic records occurs in off-peak hours so that the records can remain balanced. (While the foreign roamer list is structured as described above in the preferred embodiment, it need not be done so in all systems, particularly those that are lightly loaded).

All messages for each pager, which in the preferred embodiment are digital representations of alphanumeric characters, are stored in disc storage at that pager's home paging site. This ensures that a message will not be lost if the pager does not receive the message. Additionally, it provides a common storage place for all messages addressed to a particular pager and negates the need for the pager to return to each paging site where it roamed to collect its messages.

Alternate methods of sharing the pager location files other than that of the preferred embodiment can be used. Two methods are suggested herein but do not exhaust the possible methods available to someone skilled in the art and wishing to practice the present invention. The first method locates a static copy of the local and roamer file in each PEX throughout the system. This roamer file has the location information of all of the pagers in the system at the time the file was generated. Although the routing for messages directed at roamer pagers is quickly and directly accessed at each paging site because each PEX maintains the whereabouts of each pager locally, the routing information quickly becomes stale and must be frequently updated to keep current with the changing locations of roaming pagers.

A second method provides each PEX a link to a single master file of local and roamer information. Only one file needs to be updated and could be kept continuously current but the traffic overhead on the links connecting the central file and the paging sites would be extremely high due to the inquiry level into the file.

The pager unit 106 of the preferred embodiment is shown in Figure 9. Preferably it has a back-lit LCD alphanumeric display 901 with two lines of 16 characters per line for message display. A 5x7 matrix of elastomeric switches and keys corresponding to alphanumeric symbols form the key-pad 903, and 5 additional function keys are located above keypad 903. An acoustic alert transducer 905 is employed in this embodiment. Similar alphanumeric pagers have been disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,385,295 to Willard et al., issued May 24, 1983 (Pager with Visible Display Indicating Unread Messages); U.S. Patent Number

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4,412,217 to Willard et al., issued October 25, 1983) (Pager with Visible Display Indicating Status of Memory); and U.S. Patent 4,438,433 to Smoot et al., issued March 20, 1984 (Multiaddress Pager with a Call Storage and Priority Paging Option). Pager 106 further preferably has a built-in RF modem and full alphanumeric keypad which is used as a message encoder.

A block diagram of pager 106 is shown in Figure 10. A low current drain microprocessor, such as a 63C01 manufactured by Hitachi, is used as the MPU 1001 of the pager. This device controls all aspects of the pager operation via its 8 line bus. Two 8Kx8 ROM's as indicated at 1003 (which, alternatively may be 8Kx8 EPROM's) of conventional manufacture contain the operating program of the MPU 1001 and may contain special functions at the pager user's option. An off-the-shelf 8Kx8 RAM shown at 1005 is used to store incoming and locally generated messages in two separately addressed memories, a protected storage and an unprotected storage. All messages are written into unprotected storage as they are received or after the pager user generates and enters them. If the capacity of the unprotected storage is exceeded, the messages are overwritten and destroyed. At the user's option, a message may be placed in protected storage where it is maintained until the user deletes it.

The pager is given a unique address identification which is at least a seven digit hexadecimal word which is stored in a commercially available PROM or EEPROM personality module 1007. The first three digits correspond to the particular home central site in which this pager is registered and the remaining four digits identify the pager. Thus the first three digits can be considered an "area code" for the pager, identifying its home area. The digit values of FFF for the area code and a value of F in any of the four remaining digits are reserved for group calling of pagers. This allows 3374 central site area codes to exist with 38,416 pager codes in each central site in the preferred embodiment.

The display 901 and the keypad 903 interface to the MPU 1001 via a common I/O chip 1009. Similarly, the function keys 1011 interface via I/O 1013, the radio 1015 interfaces via I/O 1017, and the acoustic alert 905 interfaces via I/O 1019.

The radio 1015 may be any suitable commercially available transceiver such as that described in instruction manual number 68P81039E25 published by Motorola Inc. or that described in instruction manual number 68P81014C65 also published by Motorola Inc. It is desirable that the pager of the preferred embodiment include two antennas of dissimilar receiving characteristics. A single antenna pager may be used, however, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. A duplexer 1021 of commercial availability couples the transceiver

transmitter 1023 and receiver 1025 to one antenna with minimal interaction and a second antenna is coupled directly to the receiver 1025. The receiver output signal is filtered (in conventional bandpass filter 1027) and limited (in conventional limiter 1029) before being passed to the MPU 1001 bus via I/O 1017. A message to be transmitted is encoded into the data transmission protocol described earlier and passed from the bus via I/O 1017 through a conventional bandpass filter 1031 to the transmitter 1023 for modulation and transmission. Message readout is accomplished via the alphanumeric display 901 either at the time of message reception or upon activation of the appropriate function key thereby causing the MPU 1001 to retrieve the message from the RAM memory 1005 and place it on the display 901 sixteen characters at a time. Additional characters may be shifted into the display replacing those already displayed as desired.

To generate a message for transmission, the user presses the keys of the keypad 903 corresponding to the alphanumeric characters in the message. When the pager user has completed the keying in of the message, which is simultaneously displayed on the display 901 while being stored in an MPU buffer area, the user presses an "enter" function key which causes the MPU 1001 to store the message in RAM 1005. When the user desires to transmit the message, the user presses the "transmit" function key which causes the MPU 1001 to monitor outbound data messages transmitted by the central site and detect an embedded inbound channel status message in the outbound data. When the status message indicates that the inbound channel is idle, a random delay software timer is started (which reduces contention on the channel), the transmitter 1023 of transceiver 1015 is activated after the timer times out, and the message to be transmitted is recalled from RAM 1005. The message is then encoded for FSK modulated transmission by transceiver 1015.

The process of transmission may be seen from the flowchart of Figure 11. After initialization, the user is prompted to decide whether a message is to be created or read (at 1100). The user may select a special function (at 1102) such as the generation of a predetermined message (at 1104) via the keypad 903 which is stored in RAM 1005 and may be recalled for repetitive transmission or simplified canned response to a received message. Other special functions such as creating a directory of often called users (not shown) may also be generated in this mode. If the user wishes to send a message (at 1102), the user selects whether a new message is to be composed or a predetermined message should be recalled (at 1106). If a new message is to be composed, the keypad is read character by character (at 1108) and stored in the MPU 1001 buffer area and displayed on the display 901. The end-of-message is entered (at 1110) by the acti-

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vation of an enter function key and stored (at 1112) in the RAM 1005. The user is then prompted to enter an address of the pager or destination of the message (at 1114) after which the message may be transmitted by pressing a transmit function key.

The receive process is shown in Figure 12. The pager unit continues to receive messages even when the unit is turned off. All high current drain functions are disabled and no user alerting occurs and no acknowledge is transmitted to the central site in the preferred embodiment. (The pager transmits an "off" message to the central site when turned off by the user, so that the central site can so inform a message sender who may continue to send a message and expect the pager to receive the message even though it is turned off). When the pager is turned on (at 1202), the pager transmits an "on" message to the central site and continues its initialization sequence. If the user does not want to create a message (at 1100), the pager checks whether any messages were received while off (at 1204). If messages were received, the acoustic alert 905 is activated (at 1206) and the number of received messages is displayed on the display 901 (at 1208).

If no messages were received, the pager monitors the messages received by the receiver 1025 and waits for a message addressed to it to be received (at 1210). If the user decides to generate a message, the program jumps to the transmit function process (of Figure 11). When a message addressed to the instant pager is received and compared by MPU 1001 to the unique address identification in personality module 1007 in conventional fashion, the pager transmitter is keyed and a message-received acknowledge and pager address is transmitted to the central site (at 1212). The acoustic alert 905 is sounded (at 1214) to alert the user of an incoming message. When the user commands the display 901 to display the message (at 1216) the first 16 characters of the message are shown on display 901. The user may decide (at 1218) to move to the next message or scroll the remainder of the currently displayed message. Scrolling may be accomplished in three user-selected ways. First, the initial characters of the message may be replaced by 16 more characters each time the "scroll" function key is pressed. Second, the display may marquee the message when the "scroll" function key is depressed and held and stop the scrolling marquee when the button is released. Third, the display may marquee the message as in the second option but the "scroll" key need only be pressed once to start the marquee, which will continue until the "scroll" key is pressed again. (The message may be scrolled backwards as well as forwards and, in the first option, will appear in the display as whole words only).

After the message is displayed, the user may transmit a verification of message read (at 1220) to the central site thereby "signing" the message for the

central site to store and transmit to the originator of the message. The pager user may decide to save (at 1222) the message, which may have stock quotations or part numbers or other information the user may wish to save, and the pager will place the message in the previously described protected memory (at 1224).

The next message in memory (the messages are presented to the user in a last-in, first-out, LIFO, organization) is then presented to the user who may again scroll the message and verify its reading. When no messages remain to be read (at 1226), the pager again waits for an incoming message or command to transmit (at 1210).

In order to recall a message stored at the home central site, the user may enter a request for the unacknowledged messages to be sent to the pager. This request in the preferred embodiment consists of a unique series of keypad entries and the pushing of the transmit function key.

The operation of the system of the present invention can best be understood by considering an example of a message between one pager and another. The user of hypothetical pager 1234B6E removes the pager from his coat pocket and types in the address and a twenty word message to the user of pager 123E6B4. While the message is being input, the alphanumeric characters appear in the display and scroll off the display as the text length exceeds the display length. When the user is finished, he pressed the "enter" function key on the keyboard which, as previously described, causes the message to be stored in RAM memory. When the "transmit" key is pressed, the message is encoded in the transmission protocol described earlier and transmitted from the pager to the central site when the inbound radio channel is not occupied. The base transceiver receives the message and transfers it via the network control processor to the PEX of the paging site in which the message was generated.

The process of directing the message to the proper pager is shown in Figure 13. The message has come from a pager, although it could have come from a terminal connected to the PSTN, a value added data network, or from another paging site. The first step the PEX takes is to date and time stamp the message, as indicated at 1302, if it is a newly received message. A test is made 1304 to determine if this message came from another PEX. In the present example it has not, so a test 1306 is performed to see if pager 123E6B4 is registered in this PEX. The intended pager, however, has roamed out of the home area and has requested service in the distant roam service area. To accomplish this, the user of pager 123E6B4 depressed the "log-on" function key when she arrived in the distant service area which caused the pager to transmit its address and request roamer service. The distant PEX, upon receiving the logon, entered the

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roamer address information in the foreign roamer list and informed the home PEX of pager 123E6B4 via the previously described intersite link of the roaming status. In response the home PEX placed a pointer in the local file for the roaming home pager, designating a record in the local roamer list which gives message routing information to be used to forward all messages.

Thus, when the home PEX tests the address for a home pager decision at 1306, it finds a home pager and accesses, at 1308, the local pager files. This is a valid pager so a test of whether the pager is roaming is made at 1310. Because the pager user had previously logged-on in a distant paging site, the local roamer list contains the routing information necessary to send the message from the home paging site to the roam paging site. This routing of message is accomplished at 1312 via the home data packet switch and network to the roam data packet switch and roam PEX. The message is also stored (1314) at the home PEX before being sent to the roam PEX and before the home PEX moves to the next message.

The directing process continues at the roam PEX where a date/time stamp, at 1302, is not added and the test of whether this message came from another PEX (1304) is positive. The roamer files are reviewed at 1316 and determination of whether the desired pager is in the roamer files is made at 1218. Since the pager logged in, this determination (1318) is positive and the NCP is activated at 1320 to transmit the message to the desired pager. The message is also returned to the home PEX as shown at 1322 where it is ignored because it is already on file.

If the roaming pager address were not in the roamer files because the user had not logged in or in some other way become lost, the paging site would either transmit the message, indicated at 1324, if the message had come from another site or it would send the message to the lost pager's home paging site shown by 1326. The home site would be determined by consideration of the pager address at 1328 and review of a location algorithm (not shown) which matches pager address area codes and home PEXes.

The message of the current example is therefore routed to the base transceiver for transmission to the desired pager. The user of pager 123E6B4 does not read the message immediately but her pager automatically sends an acknowledgement which follows the message path in reverse and results in the deletion of the stored message (but not the audit trail) at the home PEX. When she does desire to read the message, she may recall it from the pager's memory by pushing a function key. She also may verify her reading of the message by pushing another key on the pager. This read verification is transmitted by pager 123E6B4 and returned to the home PEX where it is retransmitted to the message originator. The message originator may then review the status of his mes-

sage and discover that the message was read by the user of pager 123E6B4.

The foregoing example should not be taken as the only type of operation anticipated by the present invention. It is possible for a pager user to desire to query a large data base available via the PSTN or value added network. In this instance the pager may emulate a semiduplex terminal which interfaces with the data base to input or receive data. A data message may be composed at the keypad 903 and reviewed by the originator on the display 901 as the message is input to the buffer storage. When the composition of the message is complete, the originator presses the "enter" function key and the message is stored in RAM 1005. To transmit the message, the user presses the "transmit" key and the transmitter 1023 transmits the data blocks as described previously. The central site base transceiver receives the radio transmission and couples the message through the NCP to the PEX. The PEX may convert the data blocks into a conventional modulated tone signal compatible with modems commonly employed on the PSTN or the PEX may output the data in RS-232 format to the data switch or directly to a VAN. The data base host computer receives message and returns a reply via the network link and the PEX, where the data signal is converted to data blocks for transmission to the pager. The pager receives the reply transmission, decodes its address, and stores the reply message in memory 1005 while alerting the user. The user may subsequently read the message on the display 901 and send another data message or terminate the connection to the data base.

Claims

1. A communication system for carrying messages via a radio channel between one central site (100) of a plurality of central sites (100, 600, 602), at least one central site (100) having at least two essentially distinct radio coverage areas (300, 301), and a plurality of two-way remote units (106), each remote unit having a unique address and an association with one of the central sites; a first central site (100) having means for accepting messages (212), each of said messages having an address identifying at least one remote unit; means (212) for maintaining a file (808, 810, 812) of remote unit addresses, their central site associations, and location information for those remote units associated with said first central site but located in a second central site; means (212) for storing an accepted message and address for later communication to an addressed selected remote unit if said selected remote unit is associated with said first site; and means (214) for routing any of said accepted messages and addresses

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from said first central site to said second central site when an addressed remote unit is determined to be in said second central site location; the communication system being characterised by:

means for selecting (204) the radio coverage area of said first central site which a priori is most likely to contain said addressed remote unit and for transmitting said stored message to said addressed remote unit;

means for receiving and storing (106) said transmitted message at said addressed remote unit and for transmitting a message received acknowledgement signal in response thereto; and;

means for deleting (212) said stored message and address at said first central site upon receipt of said acknowledgement signal.

2. A communications system in accordance with claim 1 wherein the remote units are further characterized by means for generating a message and address for another remote unit and transmitting said message and address to one of the central sites.

3. A communications system in accordance with claim 1 wherein each remote unit associated with said first central site is further characterized by means for transmitting its unique address to said second central site when located in the radio coverage area of said second site thereby logging in to said second site and causing location information to be added to said maintained file.

4. A communications system in accordance with claim 1 wherein said communication system is further characterized means for inserting a time indicator in received messages thereby providing an indication of the time the message was received.

5. A communications system in accordance with claim 1 wherein said addressed remote unit is further characterized by means for recalling said transmitted message from storage and presenting the same in human perceptible form.

6. A communications system in accordance with claim 5 wherein said addressed remote unit is further characterized by means for transmitting a verification of message presentation to the central site.

7. A communications system in accordance with claim 6 wherein said communications system is further characterized by means for receiving said verification from said addressed remote unit.

8. A communications system in accordance with claim 1 wherein said communications system is further characterized by means for recalling from storage and transmitting said stored message and address if requested by the remote unit corresponding to said stored address.

9. A portable data transceiver (106) used in the system of claim 1 for operation in a communications system carrying messages via a radio channel and having a unique internal address for comparison with addresses included in messages transmitted from one of a network of central sites, an association with one central site, means for logging-in to one of the central sites, and means for generating a message and for transmitting same on the radio channel to said logged-in central site, said portable data transceiver being characterized by:

means for receiving (1025, 1027, 1029, 1017, 1001) the messages transmitted from said logged-in central site and storing (1001, 1005) any of said messages which have an address matching the unique internal address;

means for acknowledging (1001, 1017, 1031, 1023) on the radio channel the reception of each message having a matching address; and

means for recalling (1001, 1005) a stored message presenting (1001, 1009, 901) said message in human perceptible form, and transmitting a verification of message presentation (1011, 1013, 1001, 1023) on the radio channel to said logged in central site.

10. A portable transceiver in accordance with claim 9 wherein said portable transceiver is further characterized by means for requesting said central site to transmit those messages stored therein with the portable transceiver's unique address.

11. A method of message routing between at least two central sites and a plurality of remote transceivers, at least one central site having two essentially distinct radio coverage areas, each remote transceiver having a unique address and an association to one of the central sites; a first central site (100) having means for accepting messages (212), each of said messages having an address identifying at least one remote transceiver; means (212) for maintaining a file (808, 810, 812) of remote transceiver addresses, their central site associations, and location information for those remote transceivers associated with said first central site but located in a second central site; means (212) for storing an accepted message and address for later communication to an addressed selected remote transceiver if said selected remote transceiver is associated with

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said first central site; and means (214) for routing any of said accepted messages and addresses from said first central site to said second central site when an addressed remote transceiver is determined to be in said second central site location, the method characterised by the steps of:

selecting (204) the radio coverage area of said first central site which a priori is most likely to contain said addressed remote transceiver and transmitting said stored message to said addressed remote transceiver;

receiving (1210) and storing (1222, 1224) said transmitted message at said addressed remote transceiver and transmitting a message received acknowledgement (1212) signal in response thereto; and

deleting said stored message (212) at said first central site upon receipt of said acknowledgement signal.

12. A method of message routing in accordance with claim 11 further characterized by the step of recalling said stored message from storage at said addressed remote transceiver, presenting said stored message in human perceptible form, and transmitting a verification of message presentation from said addressed remote transceiver to said first central site.

13. A method of message routing in accordance with claim 11 further characterized by the step of inserting a time indicator in received messages at said first central site thereby providing an indication of the time the message was received.

14. A method used in combination with the method of claim 11 of receiving and responding to messages transmitted on a radio channel from one of a network of central sites at a portable data transceiver (106) having a unique internal address for comparison to addresses included with the transmitted messages, an association with one central site, means for logging-in to one of the central sites, and means for generating a message and for transmitting same on the radio channel to said logged-in central site, said method characterized by the steps of:

receiving the messages (1210) transmitted from said logged-in central site on the radio channel and storing (1222, 1224) any of said messages which have an address matching the unique internal address;

acknowledging (1212) on the radio channel the reception of each message having a matching address; and

recalling (1226, 1216) a stored message, presenting (1218) said stored message in human perceptible form, and transmitting (1220) a veri-

fication of message presentation on the radio channel to said logged-in central site.

5 Patentansprüche

1. Ein Kommunikationssystem zum Übertragen von Nachrichten über einen Funkkanal zwischen einer Zentralstelle (100) aus einer Mehrzahl von Zentralstellen (100, 600, 602), wobei wenigstens eine Zentralstelle (100) zwei im wesentlichen verschiedene Funküberdeckungsgebiete (300, 301) besitzt, und einer Mehrzahl von entfernten Zwei-Wege-Einheiten (106), wobei jede entfernte Einheit eine eindeutige Adresse und eine Verknüpfung mit einer der Zentralstellen hat; wobei eine erste Zentralstelle (100) eine Vorrichtung zum Empfangen von Nachrichten (212), wobei jede der Nachrichten eine Adresse besitzt, die wenigstens eine entfernte Einheit identifiziert; eine Vorrichtung (212) zum Unterhalten einer Datei (808, 810, 812) von Adressen von entfernten Einheiten, von ihren Verknüpfungen mit Zentralstellen und von Lokalisierungsinformation für solche entfernten Einheiten, die mit der ersten Zentralstelle verknüpft sind, jedoch in einer zweiten Zentralstelle lokalisiert werden; eine Vorrichtung (212) zum Speichern einer empfangenen Nachricht und Adresse zur späteren Übermittlung an eine angesprochene, ausgewählte, entfernte Einheit, wenn diese entfernte Einheit mit der ersten Stelle verknüpft ist; und eine Vorrichtung (214) zum Weiterleiten jeder der empfangenen Nachrichten und Adressen von der ersten Zentralstelle an die zweite Zentralstelle, wenn eine angesprochene entfernte Einheit in dem Bereich der zweiten Zentralstelle geortet ist, aufweist; wobei das Kommunikationssystem charakterisiert ist durch: eine Vorrichtung zur Auswahl (204) des Funküberdeckungsgebietes der ersten Zentralstelle, das am wahrscheinlichsten die angesprochene, entfernte Einheit enthält, und zur Übermittlung der gespeicherten Nachricht an die angesprochene, entfernte Einheit; eine Vorrichtung zum Empfangen und Speichern (106) der übermittelten Nachricht in der angesprochenen, entfernten Einheit und zum Übermitteln, in Antwort darauf, eines Bestätigungssignals zum Empfang der Nachricht und eine Vorrichtung zum Löschen (212) der gespeicherten Nachricht und Adresse in der ersten zentralen Stelle nach Erhalt des Bestätigungssignals.

2. Ein Kommunikationssystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die entfernten Einheiten weiterhin gekennzeichnet sind durch eine Vorrichtung zur Erzeugung einer Nachricht und Adresse für eine andere entfernte Einheit und zum Übertragen

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der Nachricht und Adresse an eine der Zentralstellen.

3. Ein Kommunikationssystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede mit der ersten Zentralstelle verbundene entfernte Einheit weiterhin **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Übertragen ihrer eindeutigen Adresse an die zweite Zentralstelle, wenn sie sich im Funküberdeckungsgebiet der zweiten Stelle befindet und sich dabei bei der zweiten Stelle anmeldet und das Hinzufügen von Lokalisierungsinformation zu der unterhaltenen Datei bewirkt. 5 10
4. Ein Kommunikationssystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Kommunikationssystem weiterhin **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Einsetzen eines Zeitanzeigers in erhaltene Nachrichten, um dadurch eine Anzeige der Zeit, zu der die Nachricht empfangen wurde, zur Verfügung zu stellen. 15 20
5. Ein Kommunikationssystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei die angesprochene, entfernte Einheit weiterhin **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Abrufen der übertragenen Nachricht von einem Speicher und zur Darstellung derselben in für Menschen erfaßbarer Form. 25
6. Ein Kommunikationssystem nach Anspruch 5, wobei die angesprochene, entfernte Einheit weiterhin **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Übertragen einer Bestätigung der Darstellung der Nachricht an die Zentralstelle. 30 35
7. Ein Kommunikationssystem nach Anspruch 6, wobei das Kommunikationssystem weiterhin **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Empfangen der Verifikation von der angesprochenen, entfernten Einheit. 40
8. Ein Kommunikationssystem nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Kommunikationssystem weiterhin **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Abrufen vom Speicher und zum Senden der gespeicherten Nachricht und Adresse, wenn es von der der gespeicherten Adresse entsprechenden entfernten Einheit angefordert wird. 45
9. Ein in dem System von Anspruch 1 eingesetzter, tragbarer Daten-Sendeempfänger (106) zum Funktionieren in einem Kommunikationssystem, der Nachrichten über einen Funkkanal überträgt und eine eindeutige interne Adresse zum Vergleich mit in von einem Netzwerk von Zentralstellen übertragenen Nachrichten eingefügten Adressen, eine Verbindung mit einer Zentralstelle, eine Vorrichtung zum Anmelden bei einer der 50 55

Zentralstellen und eine Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen einer Nachricht und zum Übertragen derselben über den Funkkanal an die angemeldete Zentralstelle hat, wobei der tragbare Daten-Sendeempfänger **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Empfangen (1025, 1027, 1029, 1017, 1001) der von der angemeldeten Zentralstelle übertragenen Nachrichten und zum Speichern (1001, 1005) jeder dieser Nachrichten, die eine Adresse besitzen, die mit der eindeutigen internen Adresse übereinstimmt; eine Vorrichtung zum Bestätigen (1001, 1017, 1031, 1023) des Empfangs jeder Nachricht mit einer passenden Adresse über den Funkkanal; und durch eine Vorrichtung zum Abrufen (1001, 1005) einer gespeicherten Nachricht, zur Darstellung (1001, 1009, 901) der Nachricht in für Menschen erfaßbarer Form und zum Übertragen einer Bestätigung der Darstellung der Nachricht (1011, 1013, 1001, 1023) über den Funkkanal an die angemeldete Zentralstelle.

10. Ein tragbarer Sendeempfänger nach Anspruch 9, wobei der tragbare Sendeempfänger weiterhin **gekennzeichnet ist durch** eine Vorrichtung zum Auffordern der Zentralstelle, die dort mit der eindeutigen Adresse des tragbaren Rufgerätes gespeicherten Nachrichten zu übertragen. 30
11. Ein Verfahren zum Weiterleiten von Nachrichten zwischen wenigstens zwei Zentralstellen und einer Mehrzahl entfernter Sendeempfänger, wobei wenigstens eine Zentralstelle zwei im wesentlichen verschiedene Funküberdeckungsgebiete hat, jeder entfernte Sendeempfänger eine eindeutige Adresse und eine Verbindung mit einer der Zentralstellen besitzt; wobei eine Zentralstelle (100) eine Vorrichtung zum Annehmen von Nachrichten (212), wobei jede der Nachrichten eine Adresse besitzt, die wenigstens einen der entfernten Sendeempfänger identifiziert; eine Vorrichtung zum Unterhalten einer Datei (808, 810, 812) von Adressen entfernter Sendeempfänger, ihrer Verbindung zu einer Zentralstelle und von Lokalisierungsinformation für diese mit der ersten Zentralstelle verbundenen, aber in der zweiten Zentralstelle befindlichen Sendeempfänger; eine Vorrichtung (212) zum Speichern einer angenommenen Nachricht und Adresse zur späteren Vermittlung an einen angesprochenen, ausgewählten, entfernten Sendeempfänger, wenn der ausgewählte, entfernte Sendeempfänger mit der ersten Zentralstelle verbunden ist; und eine Vorrichtung (214) zum Übermitteln irgendeiner der angenommenen Nachrichten und Adressen von der ersten Zentralstelle an die zweite Zentralstelle, wenn von einem angesprochenen, entfernten Sendeempfänger herausgefunden ist, daß er 35 40 45 50 55

sich im Bereich der zweiten Zentralstelle befindet, aufweist, wobei das Verfahren durch folgende Schritte charakterisiert ist: die Auswahl (204) des Funküberdeckungsbereichs der ersten Zentralstelle, der a priori der wahrscheinlichste ist, den angesprochenen adressierten, entfernten Sendeempfänger zu enthalten, und das Übertragen der gespeicherten Nachricht an den angesprochenen, entfernten Sendeempfänger; das Empfangen (1210) und Speichern (1222, 1224) der übermittelten Nachricht in dem adressierten, entfernten Sendeempfänger und das Übertragen eines Nachrichtenempfangsbestätigungssignals (1212) in Antwort darauf; und das Löschen der gespeicherten Nachricht (212) in der ersten Zentralstelle bei Erhalt des Bestätigungssignals.

12. Ein Verfahren zum Weiterleiten von Nachrichten nach Anspruch 11 weiterhin **gekennzeichnet durch** den Schritt des Abrufens der gespeicherten Nachricht vom Speicher in dem angesprochenen, entfernten Sendeempfänger, wobei die gespeicherte Nachricht in einer für Menschen erfaßbare Form dargestellt wird und wobei eine Bestätigungsnachricht von dem angesprochenen, entfernten Sendeempfänger an die erste Zentralstelle gesandt wird.

13. Ein Verfahren zum Weiterleiten von Nachrichten nach Anspruch 11 weiterhin **gekennzeichnet durch** den Schritt des Einsetzens einer Zeitangabe in empfangene Nachrichten in einer Zentralstelle, wodurch eine Angabe der Zeit, zu der die Nachricht empfangen wurde, zur Verfügung gestellt wird.

14. Ein in Kombination mit dem Verfahren von Anspruch 11 eingesetztes Verfahren zum Empfangen und Beantworten von Nachrichten auf einem Funkkanal von einem Netzwerk von Zentralstellen in einem tragbaren Daten-Sendeempfänger (106) mit einer eindeutigen internen Adresse zum Vergleich mit in den übertragenen Nachrichten eingeschlossenen Adressen, einer Verbindung mit einer Zentralstelle, einer Vorrichtung zum Anmelden bei einer der Zentralstellen und einer Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen einer Nachricht und zum Übertragen derselben über den Funkkanal zu der angemeldeten Zentralstelle, wobei das Verfahren **gekennzeichnet ist durch** folgende Verfahrensschritte: das Empfangen der Nachrichten (1210), die von der angemeldeten Zentralstelle über den Funkkanal übermittelt wurden, und das Speichern der Nachrichten, die eine mit der eindeutigen internen Adresse übereinstimmende Adresse besitzen; das Bestätigen (1212) des Empfangs jeder Nachricht mit passender Adresse über den Funkkanal; und das Abrufen (1226,

1216) einer gespeicherten Nachricht, das Darstellen (1218) der gespeicherten Nachricht in für Menschen erfaßbarer Form und das Übersenden (1220) einer Bestätigung der Nachrichten-Darstellung über den Funkkanal an die angemeldete Zentralstelle.

Revendications

1. Un système de communication destiné à acheminer des messages par l'intermédiaire d'un canal radioélectrique entre un site central (100) parmi un ensemble de sites centraux (100, 600, 602), au moins un site central (100) ayant au moins deux zones de couverture radio fondamentalement distinctes (300, 301), et un ensemble d'appareils éloignés bidirectionnels (106), chaque appareil éloigné ayant une adresse spécifique et ayant une association avec l'un des sites centraux ; un premier site central (100) comportant des moyens prévus pour accepter des messages (212), chacun de ces messages ayant une adresse qui identifie au moins un appareil éloigné ; des moyens (212) pour conserver un fichier (808, 810, 812) contenant des adresses d'appareils éloignés, leurs associations avec un site central et une information de position pour les appareils éloignés qui sont associés au premier site central mais qui se trouvent dans un second site central ; des moyens (212) pour enregistrer un message accepté et une adresse; en vue de les communiquer ultérieurement à un appareil éloigné sélectionné qui est adressé, si cet appareil éloigné sélectionné est associé au premier site ; et des moyens (214) pour acheminer vers le second site central des messages acceptés et des adresses quelconques provenant du premier site central, lorsqu'on détermine qu'un appareil éloigné adressé se trouve dans une position située dans le second site central ; le système de communication étant caractérisé par :

des moyens pour sélectionner (204) la zone de couverture radio du premier site central qui, a priori, présente la plus grande probabilité de contenir l'appareil éloigné adressé, et pour émettre le message enregistré vers cet appareil éloigné adressé ;

des moyens pour recevoir et enregistrer (106) le message émis dans l'appareil éloigné adressé, et pour émettre en réponse un signal d'accusé de réception de message ; et

des moyens pour supprimer (212) le message enregistré et l'adresse au premier site central, sous l'effet de la réception du signal d'accusé de réception.

2. Un système de communication selon la revendication

- cation 1, dans lequel les appareils éloignés sont en outre caractérisés par le fait qu'ils comprennent des moyens pour produire un message et une adresse pour un autre appareil éloigné, et pour émettre ce message et cette adresse vers l'un des sites centraux. 5
3. Un système de communication selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque appareil éloigné associé au premier site central est en outre caractérisé par le fait qu'il comprend des moyens pour émettre son adresse spécifique vers le second site central lorsqu'il se trouve dans la zone de couverture radio du second site, pour ainsi s'enregistrer dans le second site et ajouter l'information de position au fichier conservé précité. 10 15
4. Un système de communication selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en outre par des moyens pour introduire un indicateur de temps dans des messages reçus, pour fournir ainsi une indication de l'instant auquel le message a été reçu. 20
5. Un système de communication selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'appareil éloigné adressé est en outre caractérisé par des moyens destinés à rappeler en mémoire le message transmis et à le présenter sous une forme perceptible pour l'homme. 25 30
6. Un système de communication selon la revendication 5, dans lequel l'appareil éloigné adressé est en outre caractérisé par le fait qu'il comprend des moyens pour émettre vers le site central une confirmation de la présentation du message. 35
7. Un système de communication selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en outre par le fait qu'il comprend des moyens pour recevoir la confirmation provenant de l'appareil éloigné adressé. 40
8. Un système de communication selon la revendication 1, caractérisé par le fait qu'il comprend en outre des moyens destinés à rappeler en mémoire et à émettre le message et l'adresse enregistrés, à la demande de l'appareil éloigné qui correspond à l'adresse enregistrée. 45
9. Un émetteur-récepteur de données portable (106) utilisé dans le système de la revendication 1, prévu pour fonctionner dans un système de communication qui achemine des messages par l'intermédiaire d'un canal radioélectrique, et comportant une adresse interne spécifique qui doit être comparée avec des adresses contenues dans des messages qui sont émis par un site central parmi un réseau de sites centraux, une association avec un site central, des moyens pour en- 50 55
- registrer l'émetteur-récepteur à l'un des sites centraux, et des moyens pour produire un message et pour émettre celui-ci sur le canal radioélectrique, vers le site central auquel l'émetteur-récepteur a été enregistré, cet émetteur-récepteur de données portable étant caractérisé par :
des moyens pour recevoir (1 025, 1 027, 1 029, 1 017, 1 001) les messages qui sont émis par le site central auquel l'émetteur-récepteur a été enregistré, et pour enregistrer (1 001, 1 005) tous les messages qui ont une adresse qui coïncide avec l'adresse interne spécifique ;
des moyens pour accuser réception (1 001, 1 017, 1 031, 1 023), sur le canal radioélectrique, de chaque message ayant une adresse qui coïncide ; et
des moyens pour rappeler (1 001, 1 005) un message enregistré, pour présenter (1 001, 1 009, 901) ce message sous une forme perceptible pour l'homme, et pour émettre une confirmation de la présentation du message (1 011, 1 013, 1 001, 1 023) sur le canal radioélectrique, vers le site central auquel l'émetteur-récepteur a été enregistré.
10. Un émetteur-récepteur portable selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en outre par le fait qu'il comporte des moyens destinés à demander au site central d'émettre les messages enregistrés dans ce dernier avec l'adresse spécifique de l'émetteur-récepteur portable.
11. Un procédé pour acheminer des messages entre au moins deux sites centraux et un ensemble d'émetteurs-récepteurs éloignés, au moins un site central ayant deux zones de couverture radio fondamentalement distinctes, chaque émetteur-récepteur éloigné ayant une adresse spécifique et une association avec l'un des sites centraux ; un premier site central (100) comportant des moyens pour accepter des messages (212), chacun de ces messages ayant une adresse qui identifie au moins un émetteur-récepteur éloigné ; des moyens (212) pour conserver un fichier (808, 810, 812) contenant des adresses d'émetteurs-récepteurs éloignés, leurs associations avec un site central, et une information de position pour les émetteurs-récepteurs éloignés qui sont associés au premier site central mais qui se trouvent dans un second site central ; des moyens (212) pour enregistrer un message et une adresse acceptés, en vue de les communiquer ultérieurement à un émetteur-récepteur éloigné sélectionné adressé, si cet émetteur-récepteur éloigné sélectionné est associé au premier site central ; et des moyens (214) pour acheminer l'un quelconque des messages et des adresses acceptés du premier site central vers le second

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site central lorsqu'on détermine qu'un émetteur-récepteur éloigné adressé se trouve dans la position située dans le second site central, le procédé étant caractérisé par les étapes suivantes :

on sélectionne (204) la zone de couverture radio du premier site central qui, a priori, présente la plus grande probabilité de contenir l'émetteur-récepteur éloigné adressé, et on émet le message enregistré vers l'émetteur-récepteur éloigné adressé ;

on reçoit (1 210) et on enregistre (1 222, 1 224) le message émis, dans l'émetteur-récepteur éloigné adressé, et on émet en réponse un signal d'accusé de réception de message (1 212) ; et

on supprime le message enregistré (212) dans le premier site central sous l'effet de la réception du signal d'accusé de réception.

12. Un procédé pour acheminer des messages conformes à la revendication 11, caractérisé en outre par l'étape qui consiste à rappeler en mémoire le message enregistré, dans l'émetteur-récepteur éloigné adressé, à présenter le message enregistré sous une forme perceptible pour l'homme, et à émettre une confirmation de présentation de message, à partir de l'émetteur-récepteur éloigné adressé, vers le premier site central.
13. Un procédé pour acheminer des messages selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en outre par l'étape qui consiste à introduire un indicateur de temps dans des messages qui sont reçus au premier site central, pour fournir ainsi une indication de l'instant auquel le message a été reçu.
14. Un procédé, utilisé en combinaison avec le procédé de la revendication 11, pour recevoir des messages et pour réagir à ces messages, dans un émetteur-récepteur de données portable (106), ces messages étant émis sur un canal radioélectrique à partir d'un site parmi un réseau de sites centraux, l'émetteur-récepteur de données comportant une adresse interne spécifique qui est destinée à être comparée à des adresses qui sont contenues dans les messages émis, une association avec un site central, des moyens pour s'enregistrer à l'un des sites centraux, et des moyens pour produire un message et pour émettre ce message sur le canal radioélectrique vers le site central auquel l'émetteur-récepteur a été enregistré, ce procédé étant caractérisé par les étapes suivantes :

on reçoit les messages (1 210) qui sont émis sur le canal radioélectrique par le site central auquel l'émetteur-récepteur a été enregistré, et on enregistre (1 222, 1 224) tous les messages qui ont une adresse qui coïncide avec l'adresse

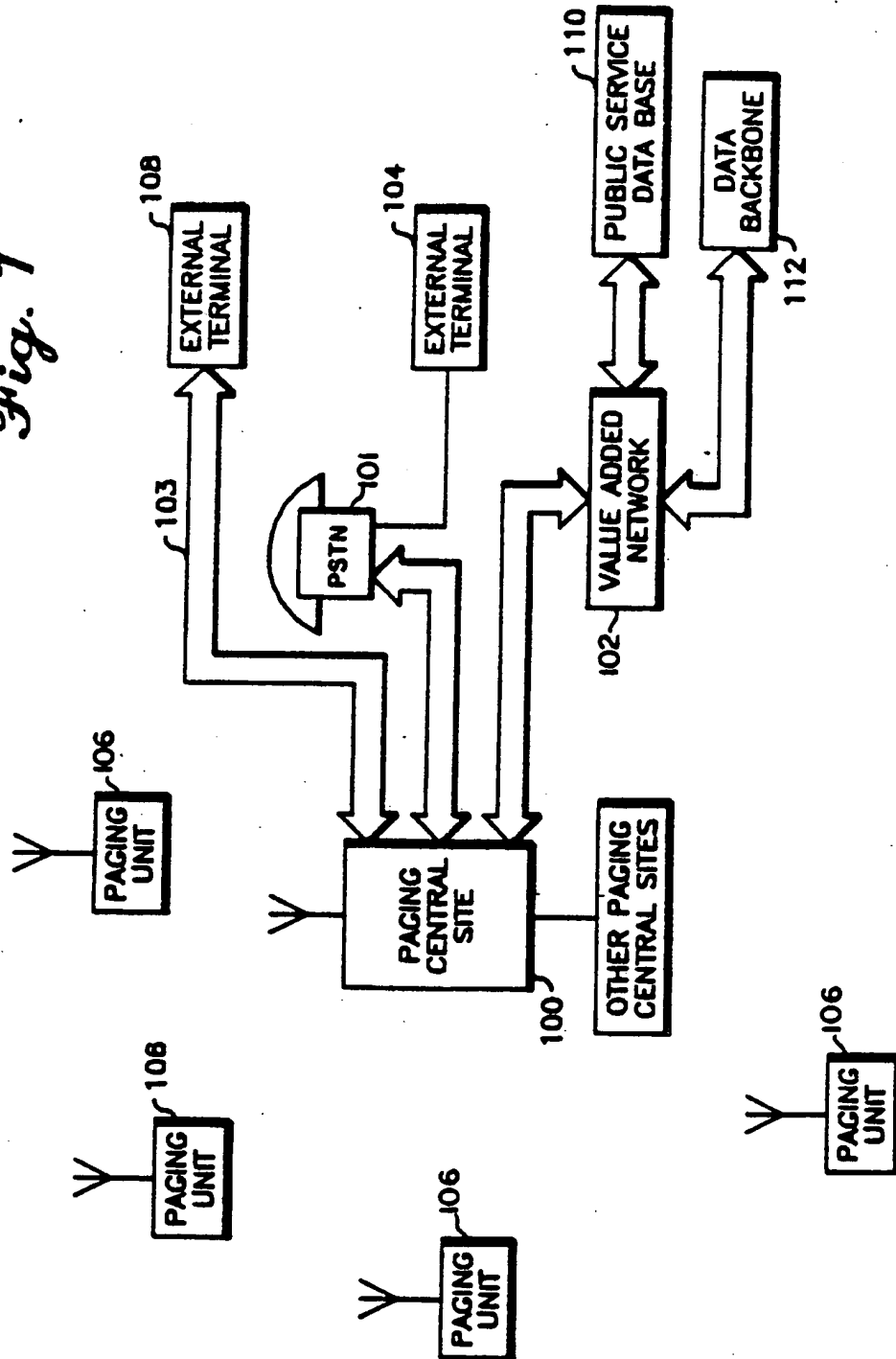
interne spécifique ;

on accuse réception (1 212), sur le canal radioélectrique, de chaque message ayant une adresse qui coïncide ; et

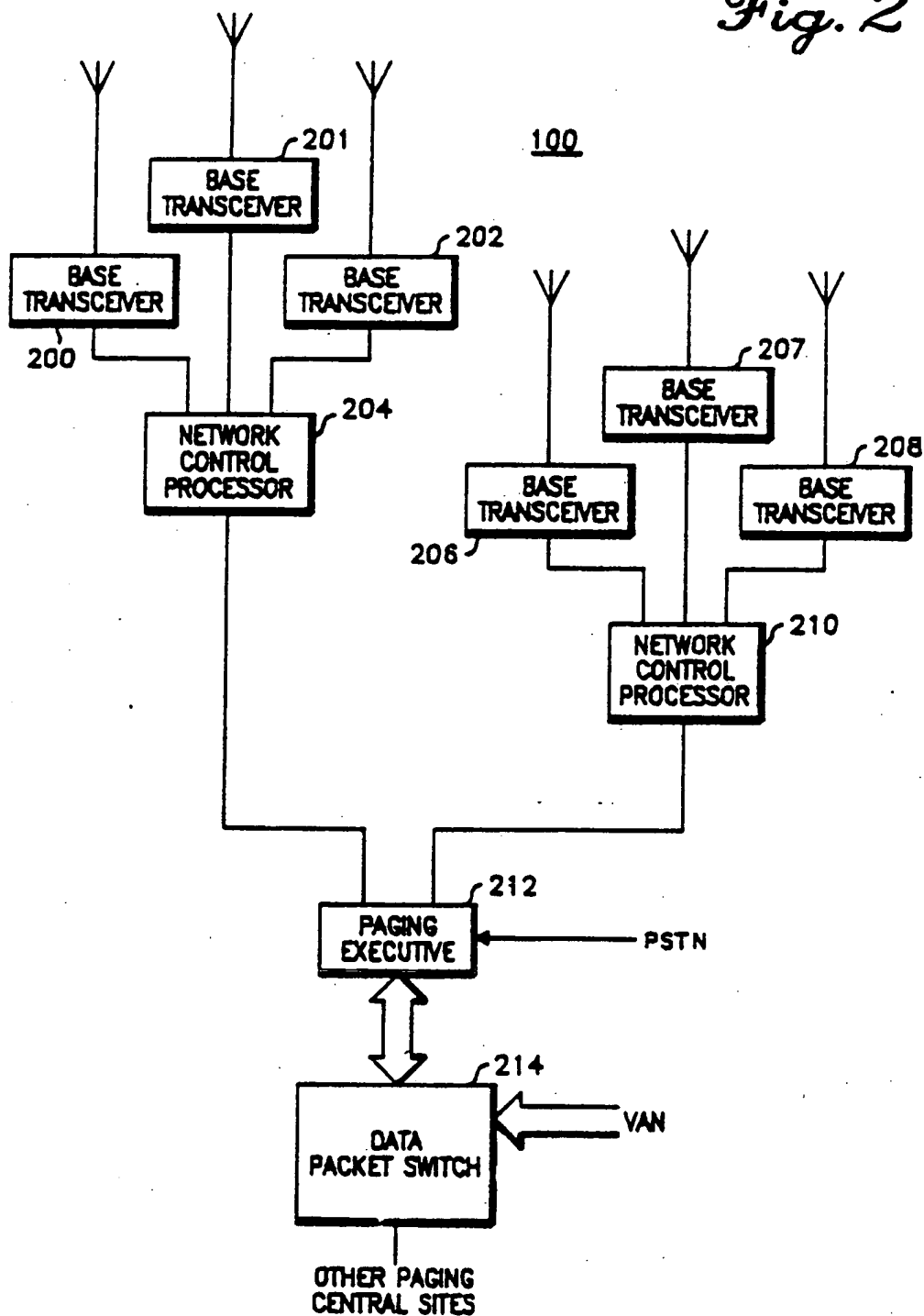
on rappelle (1 226, 1 216) un message enregistré, on présente (1 218) ce message enregistré sous une forme perceptible pour l'homme, et on émet (1 220) une confirmation de présentation de message sur le canal radioélectrique, vers le site central auquel l'émetteur-récepteur a été enregistré.

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Fig. 1



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Fig. 2

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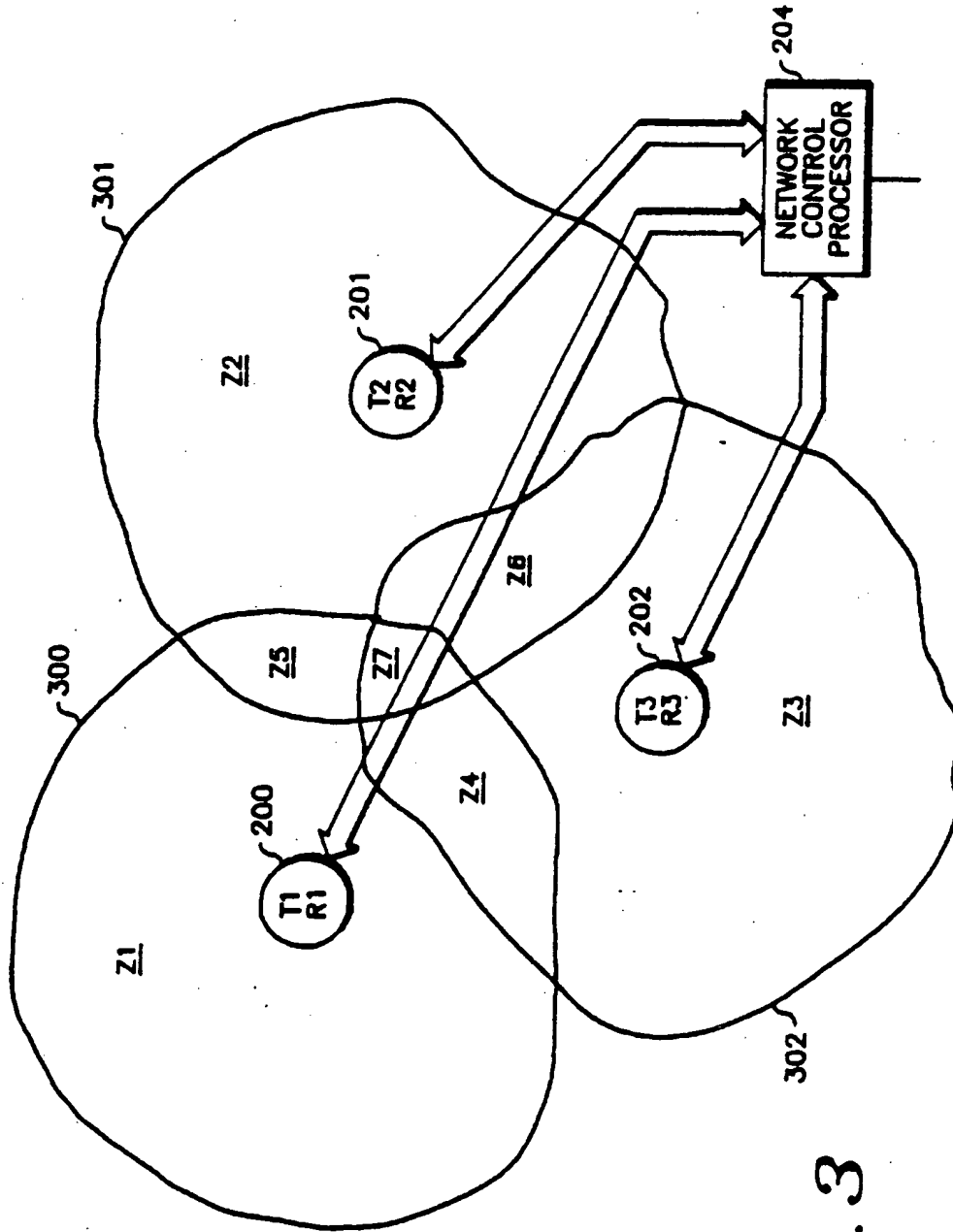


Fig. 3

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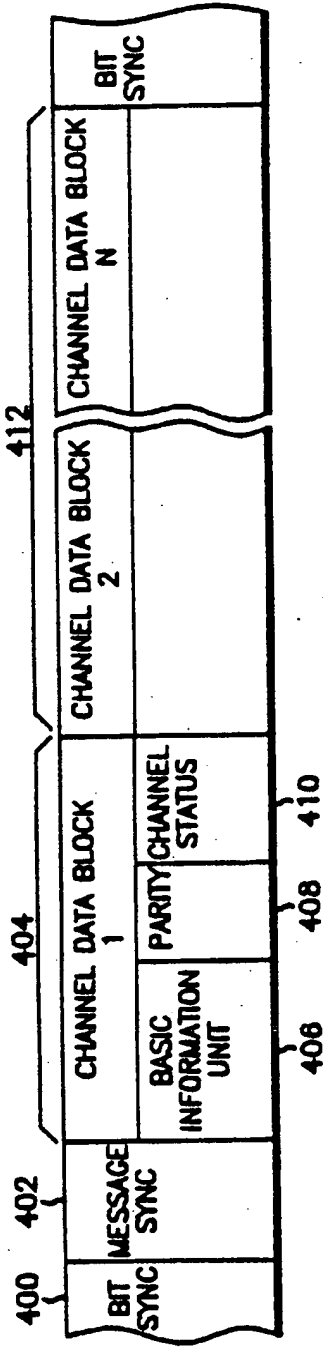
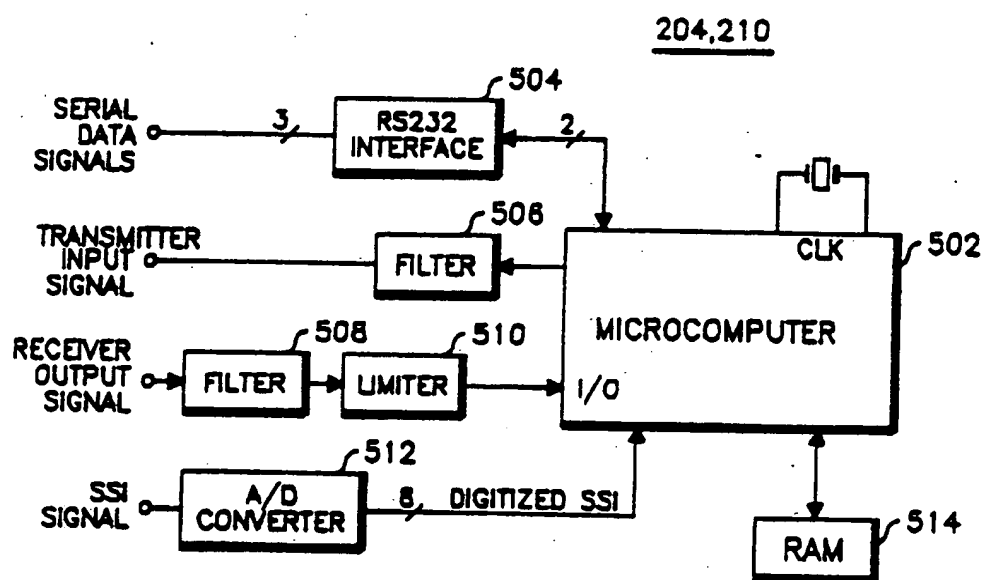
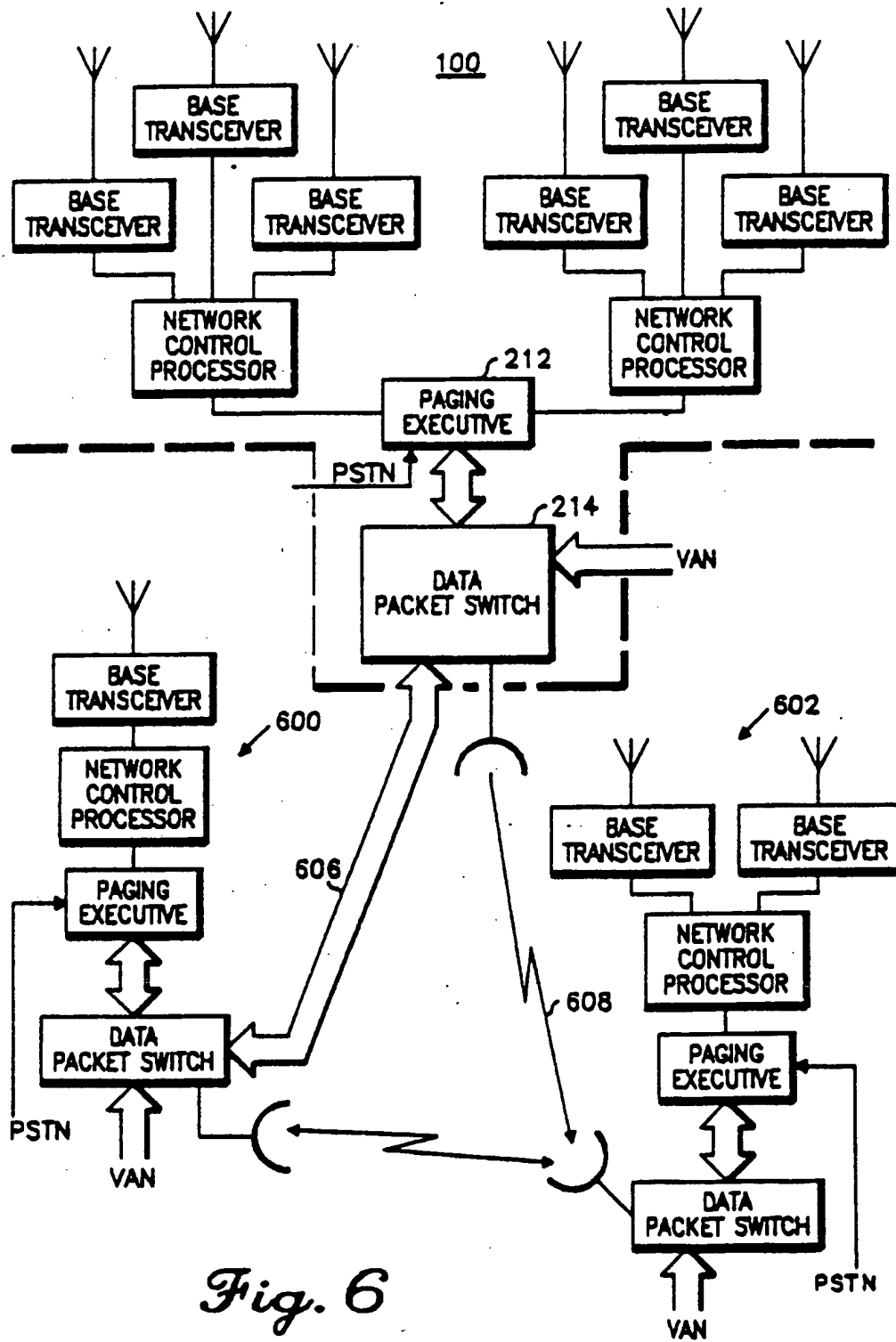


Fig. 4

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*Fig. 5*

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*Fig. 6*

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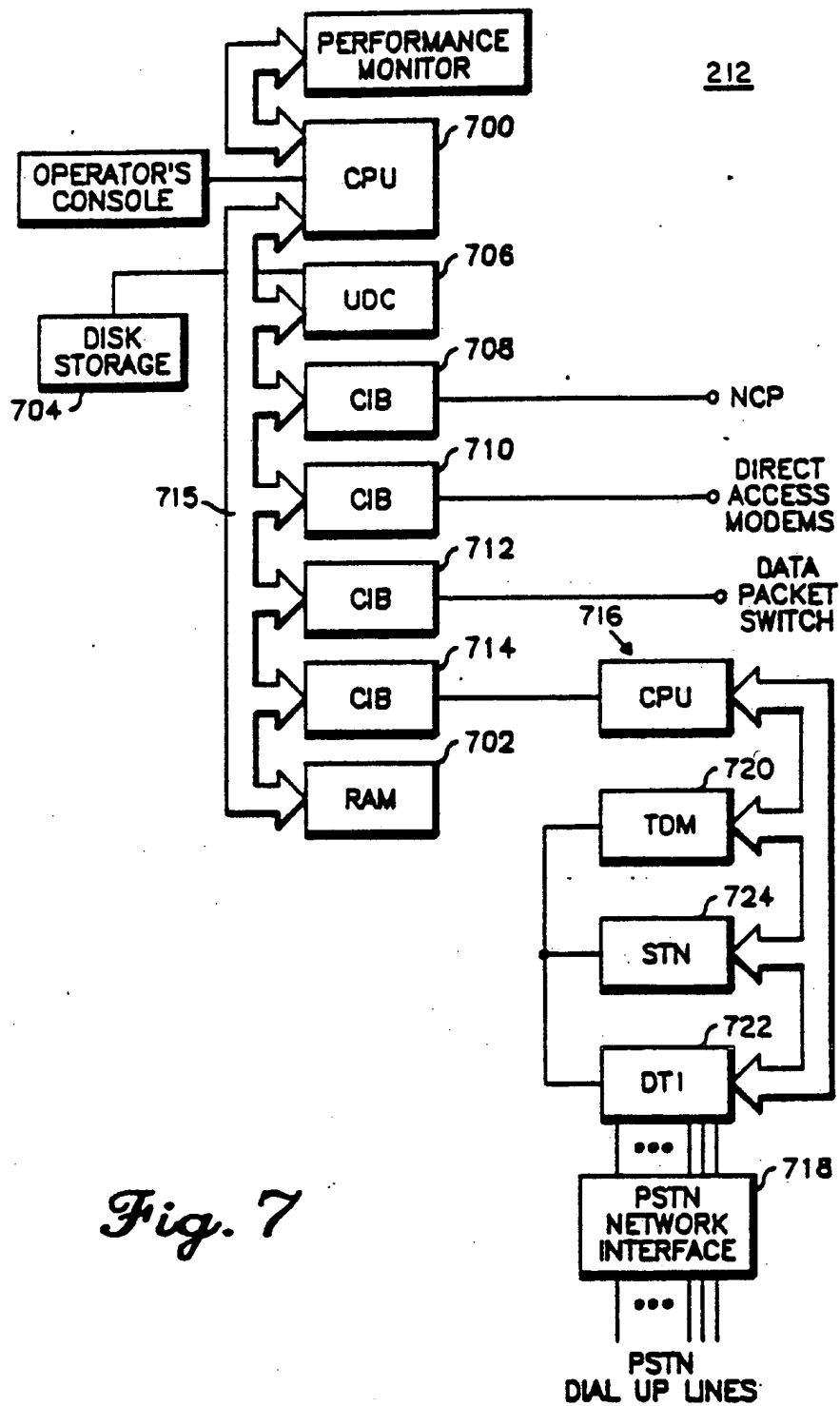
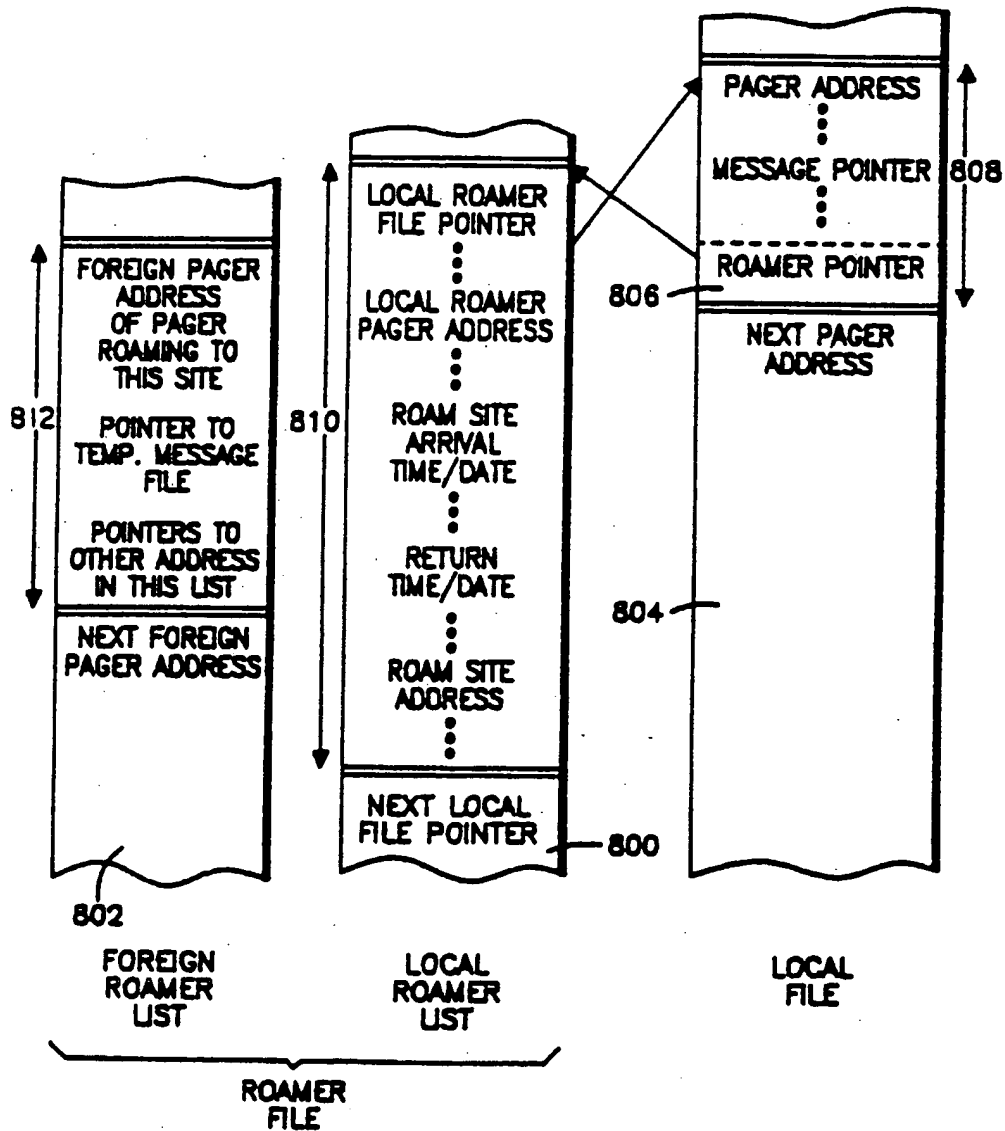


Fig. 7

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*Fig. 8*

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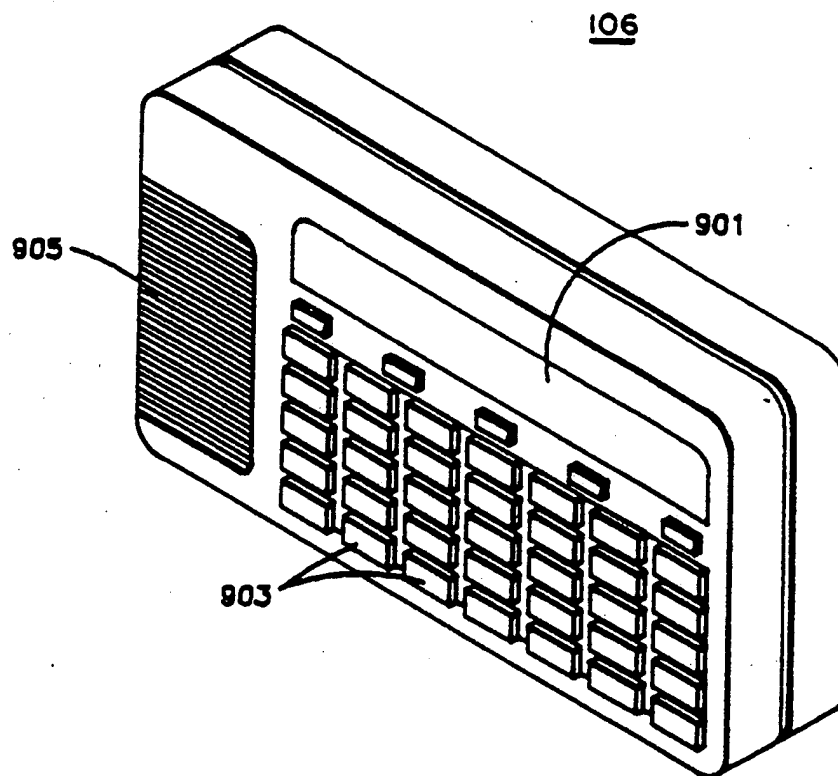


Fig. 9

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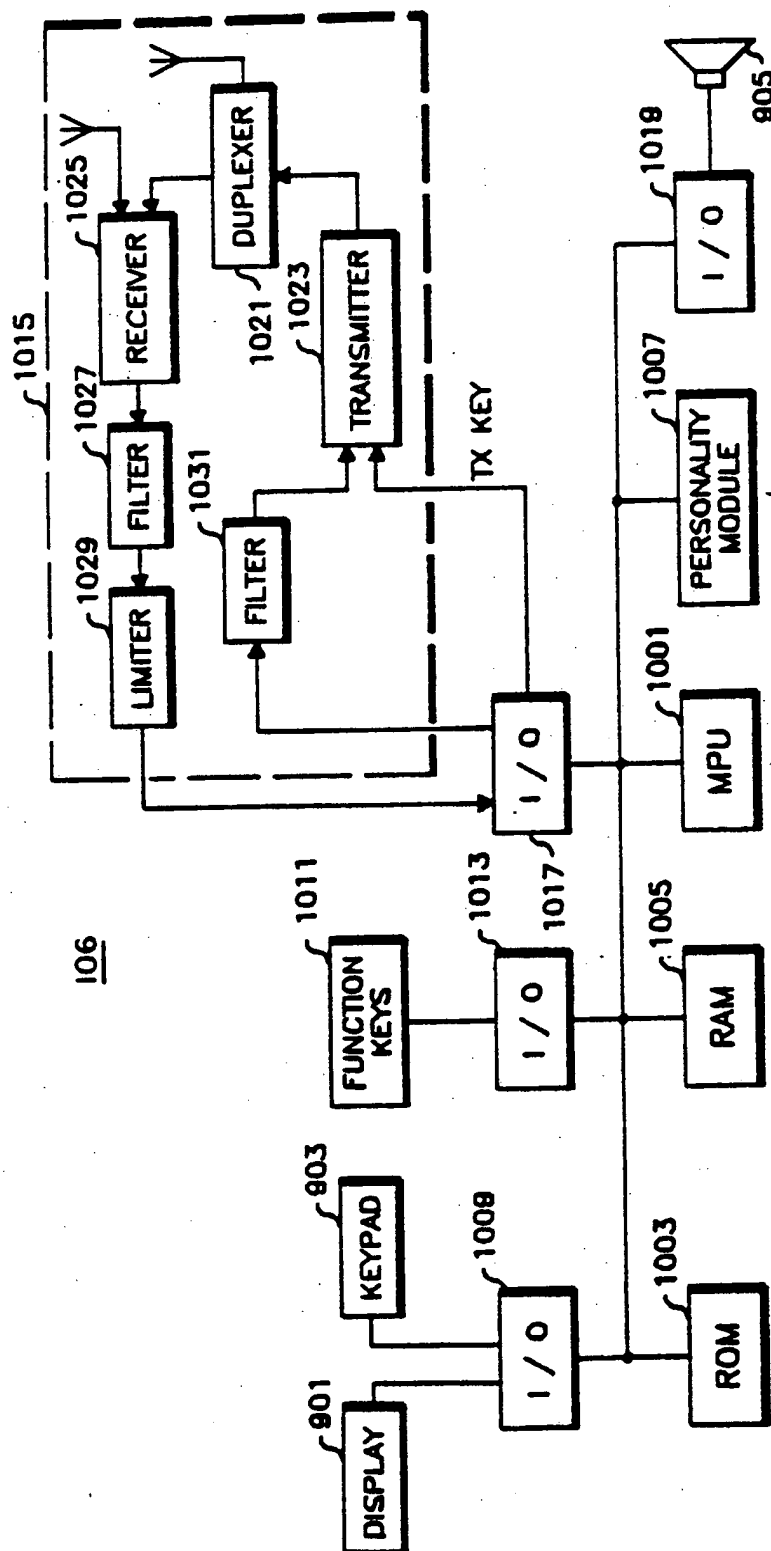
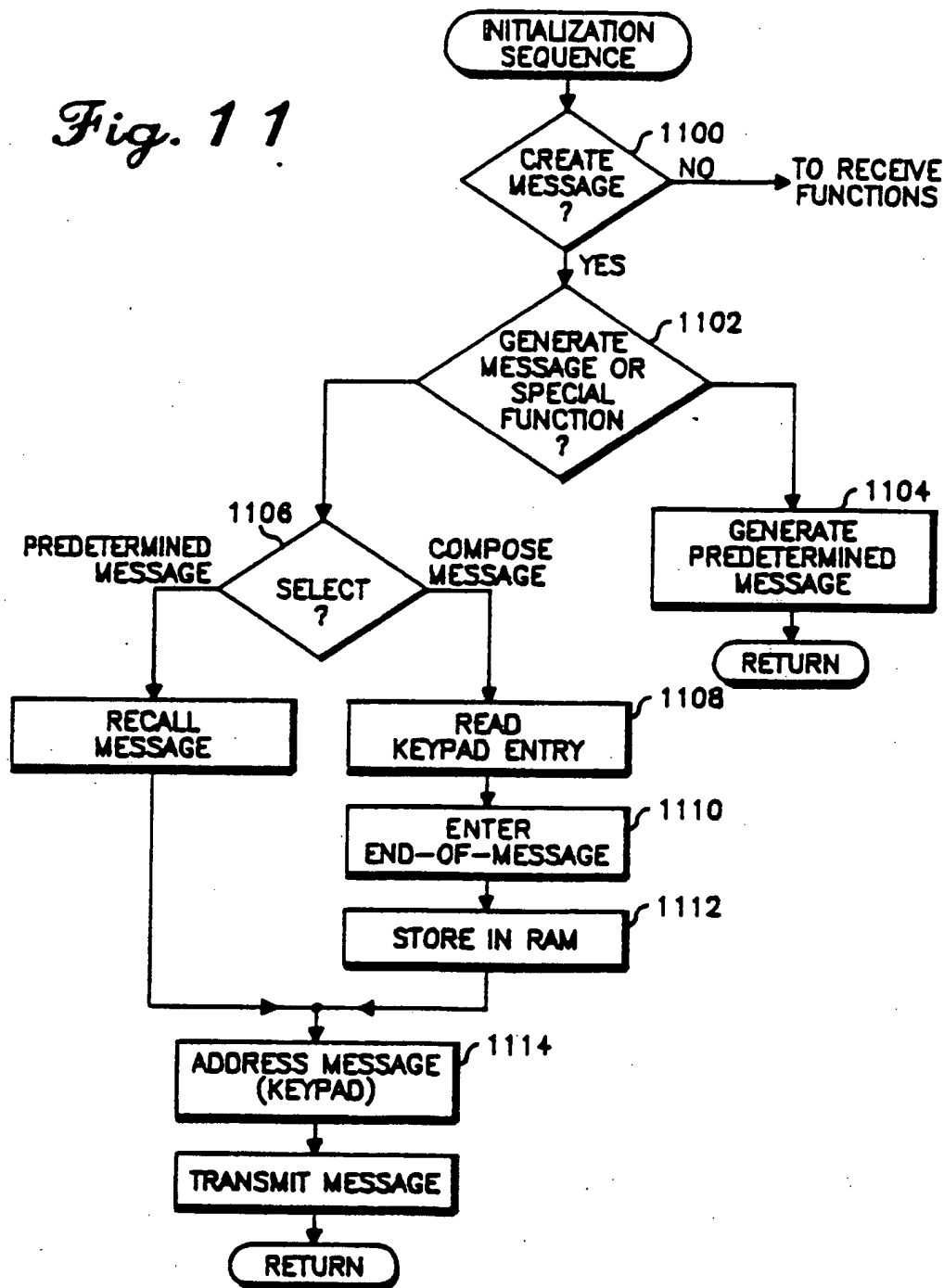
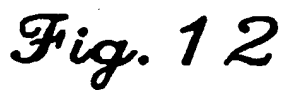


Fig. 10

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Fig. 11

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